

nor of the Roman province of Gaul, titled the *Bellum Gallicum*, and on his subsequent conflict with Pompey and his supporters in Rome's civil wars, the *Bellum Cīvile*. The passage included here is drawn directly from the opening of the earlier work, which he begins by describing something of the geography and ethnography of the tribes of Gaul.—The places and peoples mentioned: Gaul, the Belgae, the Aquitani, the Celts or Gauls, and the rivers Garonne, Marne, and Seine (see Map 2).—*dīvidō, -ere, -vīsī, -vīsum*, to divide, separate; “dividend,” “divisible.”—*incolō, -ere, to inhabit*; Belgae, Aquitānī, and (eī) quī are all subjects of *incolunt*.—*ipsōrum linguā: = linguā suā*.—*nostrā: sc. linguā*.—*īnstitūtum, -ī, n.*, custom, institution; “institute,” “institutionalize.”—*linguā, īnstitūtis, lēgibus: ABL. OF RESPECT OR SPECIFICATION, in (respect to their) language, . . .*—*differō: = Eng.*; “difference,” “differential.”

QVAESTIŌ: Caesar's writing was often characterized by its direct language and succinctness; how does this excerpt typify those aspects of his style?

The Good Life

- 1: fori = business/work
 2: substantive; “a small bit”
 3: here, “balanced”
 4: from *cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitum*

Haec sunt, amice iūcundissime, quae vītam faciunt beātiōrem: rēs nōn facta labōre sed ā patre relicta, ager fēlix, parvum forī et satis ōtiī, mēns aequa, vīrēs et corpus sānum, sapientia, amīci vērī, sine arte mēnsa, nox nōn ebria sed solūta cūrīs, nōn tristis torus et tamen pudicus, somnus facilis. Dēsiderā tantum quod habēs, cupe nihil; nōlī timēre ultimum diem aut spērāre.

Martial *Epig.* 10.47: In this prose adaptation from one of his longer *Epigrams*, Martial shares with a friend his views of what makes for a happy life.—*rēs*: here *property, wealth*.—*ā patre relicta*: i.e., inherited.—*forī*: i.e., the hustle-bustle of the business world (the same sense of the word seen in S.A. 7 above); here gen. of the whole with *parvum*.—*arte*: here = *ostentation, pretentiousness*.—*ebrius, -a, -um, drunken*; “inebriated.”—*solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtum, to loosen, free (from)*; “solve,” “absolve.”—*torus, -ī, m., bed*; “torus.”—*nōlī*: imperat. regularly used with an infin. for a negative command, *do not. . .*

QVAESTIŌNĒS: Literal translations often do not convey a writer's intent; how might you paraphrase this list of desiderata, in order to clarify Martial's meaning? Which one of his objectives is inconsonant with America's conventional “work ethic”?

SCRĪPTA IN PARIETIBVS

Prima, domina.

Prima, domina

CIL 4.8241: Proprietors' names were often posted on their shops, as in the case of this inn or tavern (*caupōna*), situated adjacent to a small house in Reg. I, Ins. 10.—*Prima*: ordi-